

Interventions for a sustainable transport system in New Zealand: Results from a Delphi study

OERC Symposium and Transport Colloquium

November 10, 2016

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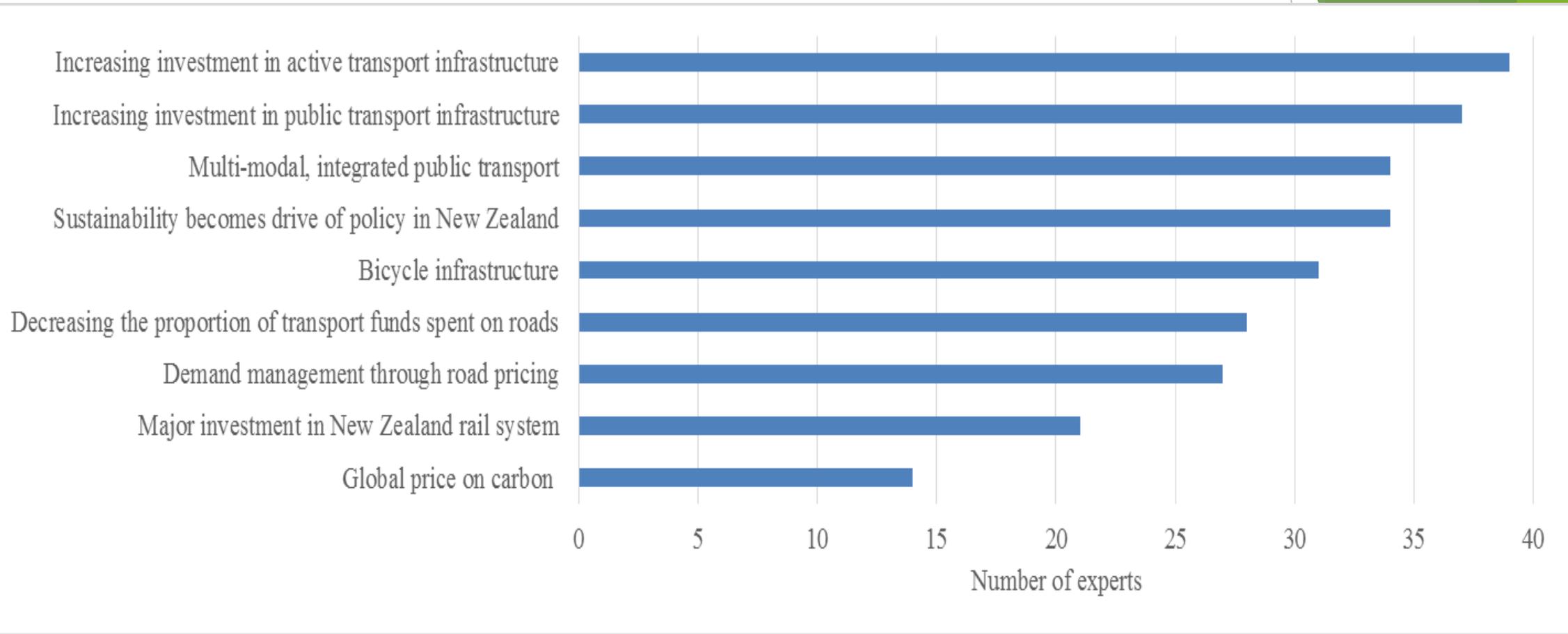
The Delphi technique

- ▶ Iterative, multi-stage survey process
- ▶ Brings together a range of expert views on complex topics
- ▶ Widely used as a forecasting tool

- ▶ The present study: understand expert views on the drivers of change to New Zealand's transport system and which innovations are required to ensure NZ continues to thrive.
- ▶ Total of 86 transport-related experts. More in central Government (27 of 86) than other sectors, with NGOs second and industry third. Greatest expertise in active transport, policy and planning, personal transport, and transport-related infrastructure.

The Delphi with NZ transport experts

- ▶ Round 1: open-ended questions about the three most influential trends, innovations, and step changes that could lead to changes in the country's transport systems.
- ▶ Round 2: rate the likelihood those factors will become widespread within 10 years and their potential to transform BAU in the long-term.
- ▶ Round 3: nominate the top trends, innovations, and step changes for which interventions are most urgently needed.
- ▶ Round 4: describe the interventions that are needed to allow achieving at least three of those priorities.



Interventions for sustainable transport in NZ

- ▶ Changing how transport is funded
- ▶ Equalising mode-share
- ▶ Recognising the impacts of climate change
- ▶ Changing urban form
- ▶ Shifting overarching Government policy
- ▶ Improving rail
- ▶ Changing the consultation process
- ▶ Increasing uptake of low-emission and electric vehicles
- ▶ Enhancing education

Funding

- ▶ Re-allocate transport funds (67% of experts)
- ▶ Structural and cultural changes (31%)
- ▶ A broader view of the impacts and co-benefits of transport (24%)
- ▶ The source of funds for active and public transport (24%)

Mode-share

- ▶ Changes to legislation and policies (64%)
- ▶ Infrastructure and policy interventions for improving cycling safety (29%)
- ▶ Improving connectivity and integration across transport modes (24%)
- ▶ Network design changes (21%)
- ▶ Better factor in co-benefits (17%)
- ▶ Changes in the structure of regulatory agencies (12%)
- ▶ Technology-based interventions (12%)

Impacts of climate change

- ▶ Recognise costs of climate change (29%)
- ▶ Instituting carbon-related measures such as an ETS, a minimum carbon price, and a global carbon agreement (19%)
- ▶ Factor in risks associated with vulnerability to energy markets (5%)

Urban form

- ▶ Change urban form policies (42%)
- ▶ Better linkages between urban form and transport policies (19%)
- ▶ Changes related to suburbs and public transit (17%)

Overarching Government policy

- ▶ Need for laws to better prioritise sustainability (26%)

Rail

- ▶ Expand passenger rail services (21%)
- ▶ Better linkages between rail and industrial areas (14%)

Consultation processes

- ▶ Cross-governmental working groups (7%)
- ▶ Consultation with cycling advocates and other stakeholders (5%)

Low-emission and electric vehicles

- ▶ Policy and technological interventions to increase the uptake of low-emission and electric vehicles (10%)
- ▶ Recognising the co-benefits of low-emission and electric vehicles (10%)

Education

- ▶ Re-frame information to the public (7%)
- ▶ Upskill engineers / planners (5%)

Summary

- ▶ Substantial, long-term changes are required
 - ▶ Wide variety of available interventions
 - ▶ Co-benefits!
 - ▶ Financing, decision-making environment, and infrastructure
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- ▶ samuel.spector@gmail.com
 - ▶ Energy Culture research programme, Centre for Sustainability, Univ. of Otago
<http://energycultures.org/>
 - ▶ Stephenson, Hopkins, & McCarthy. (2014). *New Zealand's future transport system: drivers of change. Initial report from the NZ Delphi study.*
<https://ourarchive.otago.ac.nz/handle/10523/5399>